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Studies on the flora of Southern California

LeRoy Abrams

Hookera multipedunculata sp. nov.

Bulbs 2–2.5 cm. broad: scapes several, ascending, 8–15 cm. long, the upper three fourths being exposed above the ground, 1 mm. in diameter: leaves equaling or exceeding the scapes, 5 mm. broad, conduplicate: umbels 5–13-flowered: bracts several, 5 mm. long: pedicels 2–3 cm. long: perianth funnelform, 15 mm. long, rose-purple, its segments 9–10 mm. long, the outer lanceolate, the inner slightly broader: staminodia wanting; stamens 3; filaments 3 mm. long; anthers 5 mm. long: style 6 mm. long: mature capsule oblong-obovate, 5 mm. long.

Closely related to *H. filifolia* (S. Wats.) Greene, but distinguished by the absence of staminodia and by the stalked rather than sessile anthers; the bracts are also much less conspicuous.

Growing in heavy soil near Cuyamaca Lake, San Diego County, *Abrams 3897*, June 25, 1903. The type of this, as well as those of the following new species, is in the Herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

Abronia pinetorum sp. nov.

Apparently perennial, from a rather thick, fleshy tap-root; stems branching from the base, ascending or prostrate; herbage glandular-villous throughout: petioles slender, 1–3 cm. long; blades thickish, mostly ovate, obtuse or rounded at apex, cordate or rounded at base, 1–2 cm. long: peduncles 3–6 cm. long: involucral bracts ovate-lanceolate, 5–7 mm. long, acuminate: perianth bright rose-purple; tube slender, 2 cm. long; lobes 5–7 mm. long, rather deeply lobed: wings of fruit rounded at apex and but little prolonged above, forming a broad shallow sinus.

Open pine forests, Thomas Valley, San Jacinto Mountains, *Hall 2166*, June, 1901.

Abronia aurita sp. nov.

Herbage glandular-villous; stems prostrate or nearly so: petioles 1–3 cm. long; blades rather thin, ovate, 15–40 mm. long, oblique at base, margins wavy-crenate: peduncles 4–7 cm. long: bracts narrowly lanceolate, long-acuminate, 1 cm. long: flowers mostly about 20: perianth rose-colored; tube 2 cm. long; lobes

5–6 mm. long, rather deeply lobed: wings of fruit obtuse at apex, much prolonged above forming a deep rather narrow sinus.

The narrow bracts and peculiar wings, which resemble the ears of a coyote, distinguish this best from the preceding species; while the larger flowers readily distinguish both from *A. villosa* S. Wats., with which they have been confused.

Palm Springs, *S. B. Parish 4138*, April, 1896 (type); open sandy plain, Riverside County, *Grant 4444*, 1901; vicinity of Winchester, *Hall 2915*, no date.

Delphinium Cuyamacae sp. nov.

Root rather stout, fasciculately branched 3–5 cm. below the surface, the branches not at all fusiform: stem erect, simple or in large specimens with one or two short slender flowering branches from near the base of the raceme, rather stout and somewhat fistulous below, 4–6 dm. high, pale-green and cinereous with a fine close puberulence: basal leaves on very stout cinereous-puberulent petioles 6–9 cm. long, dissected into rather broadly linear lobes, 2.5–3 cm. broad, densely puberulent beneath, less so above; stem-leaves on closely erect stoutish petioles, similar to the basal but becoming smaller and more dissected: raceme simple, narrow, rather dense above, the lower scattered flowers on pedicels about 2 cm. long, the upper ones on pedicels about 1 cm. long: sepals purple, puberulent without, the lower oval, 8 mm. long, the lateral broadest above the middle, acutish, slightly exceeding the lower; spur straight or nearly so, 3–4 mm. longer than the blade and about 2 mm. broad at the upper end, gradually tapering: lower petals rose-purple, their claws slender, 6 mm. long, the blades rounded in outline, 5 mm. broad, usually cleft to the middle, ciliate on the margin and with a tuft of whitish hairs on the back; upper petals purple except the lower whitish margin, 7 mm. long, 3 mm. broad at the oblique apex: ovary and immature capsules nearly glabrous: mature fruit not seen.

Apparently closely related to *D. Hanseni* Greene, from which it is best distinguished by the character of its pubescence and purple flowers.

On grassy slopes bordering Cuyamaca Lake, altitude 1550 meters, San Diego County, *Abrams 3888*, June 26, 1902.

Acrolasia Davidsoniana sp. nov.

Stems slender, erect, simple below, 3–4 dm. high: leaves linear or linear-lanceolate, 1–3 cm. long, entire: flowers in clusters of 2–4, terminating the rather few ascending branches: bracts oblanceolate or spatulate, entire above or shallowly toothed, scarious below, viscid-pubescent, ciliate on the margins: hypanthium 8–10 mm. long: sepals triangular-lanceolate, 1 mm. long: petals obovate, 2 mm. long.

Much less branched than *A. congesta* (Nutt.) Rydb.; flower-clusters not so large; bracts and calyx-lobes only half the size.

Summit of Mt. Wilson, *Abrams 2580*, June 30, 1902 (type); along cañons at 1800–2000 meters altitude, San Antonio Mountains, *Hall 1228*, June 18, 1899, in part. Reported from Mt. Wilson by A. Davidson (Bull. So. Calif. Acad. **4**: 40. 1905), under the name *Mentzelia congesta*.

Sphaerostigma pallidum sp. nov.

Annual; stems branching from the base, slender, 1–2 dm. long, sparsely puberulent: leaves canescent with a fine appressed pubescence, the basal ones narrowly oblanceolate, tapering to a long petiole, 4–6 cm. long, 3–4 mm. broad, those of the stem linear-lanceolate, 2–3 cm. long: flowers scattered along the stems from the very base: calyx-lobes silky, 3 mm. long: petals pale-yellow, about 5 mm. long, turning reddish with age: stamens and style about half the length of the petals: capsule slender, attenuate at apex into a short beak, more or less contorted, 2–2.5 cm. long, 1 mm. broad.

This species is of the *S. bistortum* group, but is readily distinguished by its fine appressed pubescence, being not at all hirsute.

Apparently confined to the desert slopes, the following specimens being before me: Palm Springs, *Parish*, April, 1896; Coyote Cañon, *Hall 2791*, April, 1902; Cabazon, *Abrams 3228*, April 6, 1903 (type).

Godetia delicata sp. nov.

Stem erect, slender, simple or branching, 3–6 dm. high: leaves linear, slightly sinuate-toothed, puberulent on the margins, otherwise glabrous, 2–4 cm. long, 3–6 mm. wide: flowers scattered; buds nodding, somewhat obovate when well developed, 8–10 mm. long, these and the sessile hypanthium minutely puberulent: calyx-lobes adherent, turning to one side, not reflexed: petals pink, 15 mm. long, 8 mm. wide at the abruptly rounded apex, tapering to the base, becoming narrow and claw-like below: stamens opposite the petals 9 mm. long, their anthers whitish, 4 mm. long, those alternate with the petals 12 mm. long, their anthers bright-red, 6 mm. long: style slender, 10 mm. long; stigmalobes broadly obovate, 1.5 mm. long: capsule sessile, linear, quadrate, 2 cm. long, 2 mm. broad, slightly sulcate between the angles at the insertion of the placentae when dry, not at all costate, tapering at the apex into a beak 2–3 mm. long.

This species is nearest *G. epilobioides* (Nutt.) S. Wats., but that has pedicellate capsules, smaller cream-colored obovate petals, and smaller yellowish anthers.

Frequent on shady slopes between Potrero and Campo, San Diego County, *Abrams 3710*, June 3, 1903.

Gilia caruifolia sp. nov.

Annual; stem erect, 3–6 dm. high, paniculate-branched above, the ultimate branches numerous, almost capillary, beset with tack-shaped glands, stem otherwise glabrous: basal leaves pinnate, the pinnae pinnatifid; lobes entire or toothed, apiculate, sparsely viscid-pubescent; lower stem-leaves similar but more reduced, upper becoming small entire lanceolate bracts: pedicels 5–10 mm. long, capillary: flowers solitary: calyx 2 mm. long, white-scarious except the midrib, the teeth scarcely equaling the tube, triangular, very acute: corolla pink; tube slender, 2.5–3 mm. long, slightly exceeding the calyx; limb funnelform; lobes ovate, 2.5 mm. long: filaments inserted about 1 mm. below the sinuses, equaling the corolla-lobes; anthers 0.5 mm. long: style 12 mm. long: capsule oblong, 3–5 mm. long, the seeds about 7 to each cell.

Distinguished from *G. tenuiflora altissima* Parish, with which it has been confused, by its more diffusely branching inflorescence, and short-tubed corolla.

Cuyamaca Mountains, between Cuyamaca Lake and Oriflamme Cañon, *Abrams 3940*, June 28, 1903 (type); Palomar Mountain, altitude 1600 meters, *Chandler 5371*, July 6, 1904.

Diplacus aridus sp. nov.

Low glutinous shrub, 2–4 dm. high, the leaf-bearing branches stramineous, beset with small sessile resinous glands, otherwise glabrous, densely leafy: leaves pale yellowish-green, lanceolate, tapering to a short winged petiole, 2.5–4 cm. long, 7–15 mm. broad, glabrous except for the sessile glands on lower surface, the margins revolute, remotely and obscurely toothed: flowers on pedicels 6 mm. long: calyx 3 cm. long, strongly inflated above, rather abruptly narrowing to a tube 12 mm. long, its teeth unequal, the larger 8 mm. long: corolla pale buff-colored, 4.5–5 cm. long, the long slender tube exceeding the calyx; lobes thickish, those of the upper lip 5 mm. long, 7 mm. broad, shallowly toothed, those of the lower lip 4 mm. long, 5 mm. broad, slightly lobed or entire.

The peculiar calyx and long slender corolla-tube, as well as the pattern of the lobes, readily distinguish this species from all the other members of the genus.

Growing on dry rocky ridges at Jacumba, near the boundary monument, *Abrams 3656*, May 31, 1903.

WYETHIA OVATA T. & G. Emory's Rep. 143. 1848.

W. coriacea A. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **11**: 77. 1878.

Not *W. ovata* A. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **7**: 357. 1868.

Emory's material, according to the label on the type in the Herbarium of Columbia University, was collected on "Dec. 4, 1846." Turning to Emory's notes on page 107 of the work cited above, we find that the expedition of which he was a member left Warner's Ranch on the morning of this date, and pitched camp, "after marching 13½ miles, in the valley of Rio Isabel, near the rancheria of Mr. Stokes, formerly the mission of Saint Isabel." *W. coriacea* was based on specimens collected by Dr. Palmer "on the Mesa Grande, 70 miles north-east of San Diego." As the Mesa Grande lies between Warner's Ranch and San Isabel, and is traversed by the old Fort Yuma and San Diego road, it is clearly evident that the two series of specimens were collected in the same region. And a comparison of the specimens proves them to be identical.

The taking up of this name by Dr. Gray in the Synoptical Flora for his own *W. ovata* of northern California was unquestionably ill-advised.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.